seen a tree in our Western forests, blighted ts connection with the life-giving earth, an I from its connection with the life-giving carry, then left to wither for years? I never pass such a tree without thinking of the slow death of the heart to which some writer has strikingly compared it. It was thus that Adelaide the the other plants of her father's nurture. Have It was thus that Adelaide stood an you ever seen from such a girdled tree, a young ot spring out, and, striking down its fibres form a feeble connection with the bark below, and sustain a sure though sickly life in the tree ? It was their that little Robert came, to bind a few broken fibres from her early hopes and dreams to

But we are forgetting our Thanksgiving. None of the aunties forget it, however-or the cousins and by the time Farmer Talbot's "big sleigh had emptied its contents twice upon the old saltsprinkled stone step, all were brought home from church and all were there.

All-except two unaccountable stragglers, " the boys." as two striplings nearly six feet high continued to be called, who were cultivating the science in a college not many miles away. And why were they not there? So questioned every one; and grandmamma did not answer-only wiped her spectacles every two minutes on her apron, and peered out of the southwest window. Meanwhile the new-comers were all clustered

in the "sitting room," making a merry use of the interlude between service and dinner. There | sand. was Robert, the eldest son with his romping fami ly and anxious-looking wife. There was Charotte-no, nobody knew her by that name-Lot tie, blooming in her prime, and managing he bachelor,"though by no means a crusty one. Next | ing to us than the lists of new subscribers they him sat a pale, stiff-looking cousin from the nearest factory village. Last, but not least-though, in truth, she was a little one-was the "schful, as Addie had been, but there was such a world of good nature in her low broad forehead and limpling cheeks, that you loved her at first sight. I will not attempt her portrait, for I do not know that she ever sat still long enough to have it taken, except in church. This day she was here, and there, and everywhere, among the children, kissing one, romping with another, and then tossing ap Robert's baby, to the terror of its mamma and the delight of all others.

must let mego to help grandmamma take up the turkey, indeed you must," cried Susan, aughing, as she pushed through the doorway, followed by the whole scampering troop. One had sprung from the top of the arm-chair to her shouler, and sat crowing like a parrot on his perch. As she advanced towards the kitchen, the outer

door was thrown suddenly open, and "A merry Thanksgiving to you!" burst from the lips of the intruders, amid the renewed shouts of the boisterous broad

Bless me, where did you drop from?" cried the mother, dropping her ladle into the coals in her surprise.

Why brothers, we never heard your sleigh bells " exclaimed Susan, throwing off her encum brance, and heartily welcoming the young col-

I dare say not," replied Edward, as he knocked the snow from his boots. "We chartered other sort of vehicles-hey, Will?"

The fact is," explained Will, "that we started with the sunrise this morning, but met with a most provoking 'break-down' by the way. So, e cheated out of our Thanksgiving, we footed it through the drifts. We've lost Parson Wood's sermon, but we're in time for mother's dinner; and I assure you a walk of eight miles has given us a pair of appetites. So they sat down to dinner at last, all the lov-

bands over the huge platter, and invoked bounti ful Heaven in a lengthy but fervent "blessing Then followed the usual clattering, and-but The "wish-bone" (a great prize that) fell to the share of the shyest one, little blue-eyed Nelly,

who carefully wrapped it in her white apron "Cez, may I break with you," screamed her

cousin Harry, from the other and of the table. No: I am going to break with"-With whom, I should like to know ?"

With Aunt Susie, then," said the little dove. nestling timidly to her side

Aunt Susie-ha, ha! Aunt Susie would look finely breaking a wish-bone.

And why not, Master Harry?" said Susan. merrily. I assers you I have broken more than one wish-bone at this very table."

" And did your wishes ever come to pass-did

did they ever. Aunt Susie ?" chimed in Edward, costing up from his plate a sidelong, demure glance, that brought blushes and dimples to Susie had seen some quiet little flirtations

even under her father's Argus eye. Suddenly her face grew serious. She caught Adelaide's expression of countenance, as the latter quietly rose year the table, and made some excuse for with-The 'wi history was broken to a charm-

snapping exactly in the middle, to the infinite amusement of the juveniles, who had been making bets on the result. The "babies" went to sleep at the right hour precisely, and were packed into their snug cradles with blankets and pillows. The elders of the juvenile community were enscopeed in a corner to play "button;" and the brothers and sisters clustered in quiet little knots. William and Susan sat by the window, not to sentimentalize over the moonlight that came flickering through the ficecy clouds, but to gather up of college scrapes, and - save the mark !- "school

Grandmamma had her knitting of coursebless the dear o'd fingers that had kept so many feet warm! and Susic the modern substitute, a

crochet purse to net. William," said Susie, lowering her voice at a pauge in the conversation, and glancing up forwhat think you of Addie to-day liam stole a glance around," Much as usual.

This was her welding night, you know

"I tell you, Willie, Addie loves Reynolds with cerned." her whole heart yet, as truly as she ever did on that evening. She has never spoken his name, even to me, since the day when father forbade is to be ever mentioned in his presence; but there is something terrible in this statue-like grief of

ed the conversation.

"Be quiet, Growler, old fellow, what are you about ?" shouted William; and he was still.

Dear, silent Adelaide now brought around the tray of nuts and apples, and every one sought to make her smile, as he took a share; but her smile Harry and Nelly had called Aunt Susie over

to the corner to name their apples, and all were

lite silent for a few moments That quick bark came again from the dog, followed by a low, protracted growl. Edward jumped up to investigate matters, but before he reached

all, pale figure stepped within it, and stood—si-ently. The sadden paralysis of surprise bound ent more, and with a faint de dropped her boy from her As his arms closed around h. and her head bot started, as if stung by a bitter memory.

arm was raised, and his white locks douted "Father!" It was Susir's voice, choked with

eching agony, as she sprang to catch the hand The uplifted arm fell, and all was hushed for

ne you as a refermed man, Caleb Reyand Farmer Talbot's tone was firm,

preach to welcome, with tearful embraces, their ng-lost brother.

And this is our boy, Addie, whom I never saw?" murmured Caleb, pressing his lips to the little round forehead of the sleeper. Adelaide only replied by her tears.

No questions further were asked; but Caleb soon spoke of his wanderings. Wounded in bat-tle, and brought to the point of death, he had lisangel Reflection. But with reflectened to the tion and good resolutions, came also Remorse and Who should win back to him the for-Despair feited affections of his deserted wife? It was then that the lessons learned at his mother's knee came beaming up through the gloom of years squandered in dissipation. He went to the founin of Peace, and drank of the "living water. Having fixed and finished his term of probation. he had sought again his home.

"I knew," said he, "you would all be assembled here to-night; and I lingered, shivering, long, be fore I could man my heart to come in among you.

"Brother !" exclaimed more voices than one. The clock in the corner struck nine-it was the hour of prayer. Farmer Talbot laid his hand on the old Family Bible, and wiped his glasses. Come, my children, let us give thanks with the angels to-night, ' for this, my son, was dead, and

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 3, 1850.

### THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE ERA.

We enter upon the fourth volume of the Era with increased spirit and hopefulness. The growth of our paper has not been spasmodic, but regular and uniform, having reached, at the beginning of its fourth year, an issue of fifteen thou-

To our numerous friends who have exerted, and are still exerting, themselves to increase its circulation, we are under great obligations. Their ittle ones to a charm. There was Philip, the "old friendship and confidence are even more gratifyhave sent us, welcome as these must be.

We know not how to repay their disinterested ma'am, -the youngest of her father's flock, the kindness, except by still more liberal outlays on laughing (un-loving Susic. She was not beauti- the paper, for the purpose of increasing its efficiency as an advocate of the Anti-Slavery cause. Nor, while we do this, shall we relax our efforts to make it a safe and instructive Family Newspaper. It were vain for us to hope to gratify every taste-to avoid offence in all cases to the scruples of every reader. Unwilling to impose fetters upon the free thoughts of our contributors, at times sentiments may appear in our paper of an objectionable character; but we are sure such constitute the exception. Our constant\* aim is to employ writers combining signal ability

with purity of taste and soundness of principle. Appreciating to some extent the grave responsibilities of a public journalist, and fully recognising the supreme claims of Christianity as a system of religion and code of ethics, it is certainly our fixed purpose to give sanction or currency to no principle or sentiment repugnant to its divine teachings. If at any time we fail, it is through inadvertence, not design.

We have secured for the fourth volume of the Era writers of substantial merit and reputation. A calamity as unexpected as it was terrible, has deprived us of the services of one of the most gifted of our contributors-the Rev. J. H. Per-Kins-a man of great purity of character, great benevolence, and richly endowed intellect. In e every man of common sense, that the denunciahis place, as an occasional contributor, we are happy to announce Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose graceful pen has made him familiar to the homes and hearts of the American People, and who, we understand, has lately been secured as a writer ing and the merry ones. Grandfather bushed for Blackwood's Magazine. He has favored us ith an article, which we now hold back for a week bers who, under our terms, have been cut off, but

In this connection, it may be well to state that we shall be able to accommodate renewing subwith an Extra Era, containing the beginning of Mrs Southworth's Story and of the proceedings of Congress. There need be, therefore, no relaxation of effort in raising new subscribers, or renewing old ones, as we shall be able to give them complete files of all the numbers they may desire.

### CALL FOR A CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION "

We have received a Call for a Christian Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held next April, at Cincinnati, signed by the Rev. Dr. Aydelette, and other well known philanthropists. It shall ap-

# NEW YORK CHEAP POSTAGE ASSOCIATION.

publish the resolutions of this Association on the copy of them? The other request he makes shall and Durkee, Cleveland, Doty, Booth, and Peck. be attended to.

# CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

We call attention to the advertisement in auother column of Burritt's Christian Citizen. The paper is a good one, distinguished by the most enlarged philanthropy. Mr. Burritt, who has returned from England, will impart additional interest to its columns.

We are indebted to our friend, M. A. CORT-

# THE BANNER COUNTY IN ILLINOIS.

A correspondent writes :

"Just say to the readers of the Era, for me, "See how she sits there with her fingers move that Edgar county will stoutly contend for the gh Bobby's curls, and her eyes fixed on | honor of being the banner county in Illinois, so far as the circulation of the National Era is con-

The Eastern and Western mails last week failed to reach this place at the proper time. every other day. If this happened on the great ber from Indiana, had arrived. Until the nomithe condition of things in other parts of the coun- renounced his party then, and voted for Van Butry ? And when we recollect that a failure to con- ren. He became subsequently the candidate of cy of the President. nect at certain points may delay mail matter from the Liberty men and Free-Soilers in the district three to seven days, certainly some of our subscri- represented last Congress by Caleb Smith. The bers will hardly wonder at the irregularity with Democrats united upon him, and he was elected ther, as a Whig. He is in favor of a revision of

which they receive their p per.

packages. Similar favors from others will be duly been demonstrated again and again, that Messrs. appreciated.

For the National Ers. THE DREAM OF ARGYLE."

Earth'y arms no more uphold him; On his prison's stony floor, Waiting death in calmest slumber, Rests the great Mac-Cullum More

And he dreams a dream of boybood, Of his dear-loved Argyleshire, Of his bold, heroic clansmen, Of his plumed and plaided sire. Once again, with pulses beating,

Hears the wandering minstrel tell How Montrose, on Inversry, Thief-like from his mountains fell Now he stands, in plaid and bonnet In the grim and sombre hall, And again the ruddy firelight

Sees he on the armor fall. Down the glen, beyond the castle, Where the linn's white waters shine He, the beir of baughty Argyle Meets young Effie of Loch Fine-

Effic, with her sucoded tresses, And her tamld eye of blue At the glouning, to her t yating, In the bracken valley true! Now he hears a sad lumenting-

Harpers for his mother mourn, As, with floating plume and pinion, To the burial cairn she's borne. Then anon, his dreams are darker-Sounds of battle fill his ears,

And the pibroch's mournful wailing For his father's full he hears. Wild Lorbaber's mountain echoes Wall in concert for the dead, And Loch Awe's hourse waters murmu

For the Campbell's glory fled. Fierce and bold, the Godless tyrants Trample the apostate land, While her poor and faithful remnant Wait for the Avenger's hand.

Once again at Inverary, Years of weary exile o'er, Armed to lead his scattered clan-Stands the bold Mac-Cullum More

Once again to battle calling. Sound the war pipes through the glen And the court-yard of Dunstaffnage Kings with tread of armed men. Att is lost! the Godless triumph! And the faithful ones and true.

From the scaffold and the prison, On the darkness of his dreaming, Great and sudden glory shore;

Over bonds and death victorious, nds he by his Father's throne From the radiant host of martyrs, Notes of joy and praise he hears, Songs of his poor land's deliverance

Lo! he wakes! but airs celestial Bathe him in immortal rest; And he sees, with unscaled vision, Scotland's cause with victory blest. Shining host attend and guard him,

Sounding from the future years.

As he leaves his prison door, And to death, as to a triumph. Walks the great Mac-Cullum More!

E H. W. Ameshury, 12th month, 1849.

\* The unfortunate Duke of Argyle, who shared the dissa rous defeat of Monmouth, under James II, was found sleep-ng by the officers who came to le of him to the scaff.dd.

### THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER-FREE SOIL MEN AND WHIGS.

The New York Trilmne denounces the Free struggle for the Speakership, and charges upon | meant South Carolina and Georgia! them the election of Mr. Cobb, a Slavery Propagandist. We shall show, to the satisfaction of of an approaching conflict between the United

tion is unjust, and the charge untenable. Whigs or Democrats, according to his original claim of the fictitious Mosquito King to a portion | French of Kentucky, Taylor of Ohio, and Meade party affinities and connections, Mr. Cobb would of territory commanding the route of the Canal of Virginia. were then given, of which 111 were required to end and the second of the territory of Nicaragua, as security on the principle just stated. Booth, Durkee, King, for the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of debts due the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of the payment of debts due the sitisans of Circuit and the payment of the pay Wilmot, Cleveland, Daty, Peck, Holmes, and Britain, and taken possession of the island of holder; Lumpkin and Meade were of the most Woodward, in all, 9-and his vote would have Tiogre, as additional security, after the negotia- ultra class. Taylor, we have always regarded as

len, Durkee, Giddings, Howe, King, Root, Wil- this country-all of which acts constitute, in pulsion from his constituents. Dixon, Hall, and mot, and Tuck-8, (Julian being absent) They the judgment of some of our countrymen, suffi. Ashmun, were the only men on the Committee agreed in this that they were willing to vote for cient reasons for resisting her British Majesty from whom any legislation on the side of Liberty, could have sufficient assurances that he would, if the President, despite all this, announces in his man in Washington, familiar with the course of elected, organize the Committees of the House in such a form as to promote the interests of Lib. are of the most friendly character." We hope views, will question the correctness of our repreerty. The Tribune lays no claim to Wilmot, King, so. It would be a disgrace for two such nations sentation. or Durkee, because they were elected by Demo- to fall to cutting each other's throat, on account The Committee on the District of Columbia cially responsible for the defeat of Mr. Winthrop. Had they voted for Mr. Winthrop, there would have been no Free Soil organization in Congress. It is quite possible that Wilmot, King, and Dur-Peck, would have acted in the matter of organizathe Whig Free Soil men, as we may style them for convenience, viz: Messrs. Giddings, Allen, Howe, Root, and Tuck, could not have elected Mr. Winthrop. They could have raised his vote only from 96 to 101-not even a plurality of the

votes cast on the first trial. On the 29th and 30th trials, Mr. Winthrop reseived 102 votes, the greatest number ever cast for him. Mr. Howe, of the Free-Soilers, Messrs. Alston and Hilliard, of Alabama, voted for him AND, for his suggestion, and shall bear it in mind on these trials Now, add to the 102 the votes of Messrs. Allen, Giddings, Root, and Tuck, and you have raised the number to only 106-whereis 113 votes were required for an election, there being 224 votes on these trials.

Throughout the contest, while the majority rule was in force, at no time could the Whig portion of the Free Soil men, or all of them together, have elected Mr. Winthrop. The principal effect of their action, so far as the two caucus candidates were concerned, was to defeat Mr.

was adopted. G. W. Julian, the Free Soil mem-There are some Post Offices in which, we are resentative, he holds no connection with the sure, there must be something wrong. From Cin-Whig party. But class him, if you please, with It is to be regretted that such a recommendation cinnati and Philadelphia we have had letters sta- Root, Tuck, Giddings, Allen, and Howe, and insist should emanate from the Executive at this time, ting that few, if any, copies of the second number that his vote and theirs ought to have been given as it can produce nothing but a fruitless controof the Friend of Youth had been received at those for Mr. Winthrop, on the last trial, when it was versy, there being a majority in both branches places. Now, we know that that number was certain that either he or Mr. Cobb would be opposed to any change of the existing order of regularly forwarded to the aubscribers in those elected. Mr. Tuck did so vote, and Mr. Win-things. cities. We shall believe, until better advised, throp received 100 votes, Mr. Cobb 102. Sup- The President closes his Message with a parathat the failure to receive them is chargeable up- pose Allen, Giddings, Root, Howe, and Julian, on something wrong in those offices. We are out had sustained the former, his vote would have of patience with these miserable annoyances. reached 105. But, had they done this, Mr. Wood, We hope the subscribers will call again and Democratic member from Ohio, Messrs. Woodagain at the offices, and insist that their papers be ward and Holmes from South Carolina, would that should be the study of every American. booked for. Other publishers, we notice, are suf- have voted for Cobb, thus tying him and Win- Upon its preservation must depend our own hapfering similar annoyances. The Unica learns throp. Cabell, it may be said, would have voted from certain places, that while the Intelligencer is then for Winthrop, giving him 106. On the Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it accountable-nor can we see that he deserves any regularly and daily received there, its issues are other hand, Peck, the Democratic member from and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of credit for the exceptional action of one of these almost uniformly delayed; complaints of the same Vermont, would probably have voted for Cobb, character concerning the Era have reached us. again tying the two candidates. In this crisis, At some points, we are apprized by correspon- no man who knows the bitter hostility cherished of by corresponin o man who knows the bitter hostility cherished
against Winthrop, by Messrs. Toombe, Owen,
the irregularities—
and Stephens, of Georgia, and understands the
ceptions. Postceptions. Postand in many indoubt that they would have decided the contest

This meets precisely the tareat of resistance
at all hazards and to the last extremity. We have little doubt that the General would do his
duty in the contingency indicated. When it
shall come to hard knocks, he will be just the man
a presiding officer, could his reflection to the dents, that we have nearly lost eff our subscribers against Winthrop, by Messrs. Toombs. Owen, in consequence of these inexample irregularities and Stephens, of Georgia, and understands the

gations by their in favor of their colleague, Mr. Cobh Again : After so keen a contest, protracted so long as to arouse the attention of the whole coun-

Allen, Giddings, and Root, would never sustain a candidate not believed by them to be favorable to their cause, had they, on the final, decisive trial, gone over to Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Cabell would not have dared to vote for him, and Messrs. Hilliard and Alston, and probably Mr. Clingman, would have been repelled. Every man of sagacity, who has been a careful observer of the proceedings, will concur in this opinion

So long as the majority rule was in being, the Free Soil men could have elected Mr. Cobb; they could not have elected Mr. Winthrop; they could most certainly prevent the election of either-and this they did, determined to show the country that there was an organization in it." Congress for the first time, strong enough in numbers and in resolve, to make the question of the truth concerning the action of Mr. Win-thuman Freedom parameters over all party issues Human Freedom paramount over all party issues be known." \* \* and interests, and prevent any organization of the House unfavorable to their great cause. Again and again did they openly manifest their willingness to vote for either a Whig or a Democrat, provided he would satisfy them on this point; and it was in the power of the Whigs and Democrats of the House representing non-slaveholding constituencies, by a united effort to have elected either Mr. Strong, a Democratic member ber from the same State-both able, experienced. dignified men, in every respect competent for the Speaker's chair. But they would not unite; so that upon them rests the whole responsibility of of New York, Morse of Louisiana, Evans of Ohio Chair. Of the action of the Democratic members we spoke plainly in our last number. A word now

concerning the Whigs. They claim that the plan of electing by plurality originated with themthat, by their support it was carried through the House, and that an organization was thereby effected. We grant all this-and then we add, that their leading men foresaw that its adoption must lead to the election of Mr. Cobb. They had every reason to believe that he would be the Democratic candidate, should the plurality rule be adopted. They knew that Mr. Winthrop would be the Whig candidate-that he could not receive the suffrages of the Georgia Whigs-that the Free Soil men, with one or two exceptions, would not support him-that Mr. Cobb would receive a plurality of votes, if in no other way, by the aid of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens. For yeeing all this, they carried the plurality rule through the House-and the result is, the election by a minority of a Democratic Speaker, opposed to the improvement of our Lake Harbors and Wester, rivers, and opposed to all attempts to restrict Slavery within its present limits. Who is responsible We too appeal to the country, and are willing that cor appeal should go side by side with that of the New York Tribune to every

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

document, nor is much comment needed. There resolution was passed. The Committee of course is nothing in it to justify extreme praise or cen- reported, but, with the exception of moving that sure. It is a respectable message-respectable they be made the special order of the day, its in style, matter, spirit, and dimensions. The chairman took no special interest in them, and view it presents of our foreign affairs, if correct, is never, we believe, made a speech in their support. encouraging, showing that we are "at peace withall nations," and, as one of the copies of said docu- ciates, happened ofter their appointment by Mr. ment las it, " seek to maintain or cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind"- hold him responsible. Soil men for their independent action during the | whereby, as the Albany Arlas conjectures, is

We could wish that the President had been a

try against the Free Soil men who have been con- King of the Mosquitors! A little discreet diplo- of Virginia, Barrow of Tennessee, Sims of South nected with the Whig party, holding them espe- macy, we doubt not, will secure effectually all the Carolina, Henry of Vermont, Tallmadge of New interests Americans have in Central America. kee, might not have voted at all, and by no means He represents the People therein as alone re- and Henry, there was not a man on that Commitimprobable that Cleveland, Booth, Doty, and sponsible for that work, without the slightest tee from whom Freedom had anything to hope. allusion to his own action in taking the initiative Mr. Ficklin had always been notorious for his tion with the Democratic cancus. This, beyond in both Territories. It was due to himself and pro-slavery course. Tallmadge and Edwards all doubt, would have secured Mr. Cobb's election to the American People, that he should give a full never gave indication of the least degree of intersubject of Cheap Postage, please forward us a on the first trial. But, suppose Wilmot, King, exposition of his course in this particular, and est in any form of the Anti-Slavery movement, had continued to act independently, the vote of responsibility he had assumed, he should have been prepared to vindicate, if at all defensible. One thing we learn from this part of his message, and that is, that any bill for the admission of ceive his sanction. But we must also direct at- that every one would see at once that our intentention to the fact, that he assumes in relation to all these Territories the same ground taken by

General Cass, and which insured his defeat. "By awaiting their action," he says, speaking of the Territories. "all causes of uneasiness may he avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquillity so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting tonics of a sectional character which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors against furnishing 'any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations.123

This is a recommendation to Congress to abstain from the introduction of any question relating to Slavery, and to sanction just such action in regard to it as may be adopted by the people outs leading directly to this city, what must be nation of General Taylor, he was a Whig. He allow or exclude the institution. This is the first authoritative intimation we have had of the poli-

The recommendation in the Message in relation to the Tariff, defines the position of its auover the Whig candidate. Of course, as a Rep- the Tariff, of substituting specific for ad valorem

graph, designed, no doubt, as a warning to those gentlemen who are menacing the Union :

"In my judgment," he says, "its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert piness, and that of countless generations to come.

"I have signed it, and I have kept it for one some errors in the direction of two or three of our try, North and South, a contest in which it had THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE - MR. WIN-

" Norwick, December 20, 1849. "Dr. BAILEY: I have noticed in the Boston Daily Alles of the 17th instant, that the Re Daily Arles of the 17th instant, that the Correspondent 'W. S.' speaks of Hen Observed Allen, as follows: 'Mr. Allen I ander too be object to the way in which the Committee of District of Columbia had been instanted by Mr. makes such an assertion. He will find that this Committee did make a report. That Committee reported a bill to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and, when a motion was made to lay it on the table, six of them voted against

The statement of the editorial correspondent of

the Boston Atlas is entirely untrue, as we shall show presently. Before doing so, a word concerning Mr. Winthrop and the Committees of the House. Three of these, the Committees on the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and the Territories, are specially liable to be called upon for action in relation to Slavery.

The Committee on Territories, as organized by from Pennsylvania, or Mr Stevens, a Whig mem- Mr. Winthrop in the commencement of the last Congress, consisted of Smith of Indiana, Cranston of Rhode Island, Cobb of Georgia, Rockwell of Massochusetts, Thompson of Pennsylvania, Gott the election of a Slavery-Extensionist to that Pillsbury of Texas-three slaveholders, six nonslaveholders. Of the latter, Smith, Gott, and Rockwell, were understood at that time to be thorough Anti-Slavery men; Cranston, Evans, and Thompson, were Wilmot Proviso men, but not so active as the former were supposed to be. For one, we say frankly, that this Committee appeared to be fairly constituted.

In the interval, between the first and second sessions of that Congress, the Whig Party, by the election of General Taylor, became committed to a policy adverse to the agitation of the Slavery Question; and, at the opening of the second session, it was manifest that the aim of his leading friends in the House was to evade or procrastinate decisive action upon the Territorial Question. The gentleman at the head of the Committee on Territories, having some prospect of filling eventually a place in General Taylor's Cabinet, became a quietist. The moderate Wilmot Proviso men on the Committee seemed to partake of his spirit. In view of this state of things, Mr. Root introduced a resolution instructing the Committee to report bills for the Government of California and New Mexico, with the Wilmot Proviso in them. On his resolution, he demanded the previous question. Mr. Vinton asked whether it was a resolution to instruct the Committee to impure into the expediency of reporting, &c. Being sino-re opponent of Slavery and Slavery-Exten- informed that it proposed to instruct them imperatively to report, he said he should vote against the demand for the previous question. The previous question, however, was ordered, against the We had no room last week for comment on this votes of several leading Taylor Men, and the lows: Still this change in him and a few of his asso-

We wish we could find his conduct in relation to the construction of the other two Committees The newspapers have been indulging in visions | equally unexceptionable. Let us analyze them.

The Committee on the Judiciary consisted of honestly took a different view of the matter. States and Great Britain, growing out of antago- J. R. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, Ashmun of Masnistic claims in Central America. The English sachusetts, Pettit of Indiana, Hall of New York, Had each member in the House voted with the Consul General, Mr. Chatfield, has backed the Lumpkin of Georgia, Dixon of Connecticut.

tion, by Mr. Squier, American Minister, of a little better than a pro-slavery man, voting, of The Free Soil men proper were-Messrs. Al- treaty by which said island was to be ceded to course, for the Wilmot Proviso, but under com-Free Soil man, Whig or Democrat, provided they "at all hazard and to the last extremity." But (beyond the Proviso.) could ever be expected. No message, that "our relations with Great Britain | the gentlemen named, and acquainted with their

cratic constituencies; but it appeals to the coun- of the pretensions of his sublime Majesty the consisted of Chapman of Maryland, McDowell York, Thurston of Rhode Island, Ficklin of Illilittle more explicit in relation to the organization | States, five from the free, the chairman being a | to agitate it. The election just past, and the conof Governments in California and New Mexico. slaveholder. With the exception of Thurston the grounds on which he rested it. The grave It was generally understood, never denied, that we know, that the latter was an owner of slaves. As to the rest, the were all known to be opposed | ple who have shosen him. to interference in any way with slavery or the slave trade in the District. Certainly, had we consti-California and New Mexico as States, will re- tuted such a Committee, we should have expected tion was to carry out a policy which had been pursued for nearly half a century-the let-alone. the do-nothing policy. Nothing was done during the long session of the last Congress. The memorials in relation to slavery and the slave trade were ruthlessly smothered in this Committee The opening of the second session was signalized by vigorous attacks on the District slave trade Great excitement was the result. The authorities here saw that the non-slaveholding citizens were growing deeply indignant at the perpetuation of the enormity. On the 23d of January, the Mayor and corporate authorities memorialized Congress on the subject, and asked for an act directly prohibiting the importation of slaves into the District for hire or sale, or empowering them to prohibit such importation. Under the pressure of this memorial, the Committee, badly as it was constituted, could not help acting; and on of the Territories, no matter whether that shall the list of January it reported a bill to probible election exciton of since into the District for sale or hire, &c. It gave rise to a long discussion, in which Mr. Chapman, the Chairman of the Committee, avowed his opposition to it, and announced that he designed to move a substitute. Mr. A. G. Brown, who had been put on the Committee in place of Sims of South Carolina, voted to lay it on the table. Mr. Gaires of Kentucky voted against this motion. The bill went on the Speaker's table, and was never reached again.

Now, as Mr. Winthrop was not censurable for the change which came over the spirit of the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, so he deserves no commendation for the change which | States foces. took place in the minds of the majority of the Committee on the District of Columbia. We believe that the former Committee was intended for and insterable arrogance of Texas were rebule action. For its torpor at the second session we do not hold Mr. Winthrop accountable. We helieve that the other two Committees were intended for inaction, so far as slavery was concerned. For this we are constrained to hold Mr. Winthrop the obligations imposed and the power conferred upon Committees, extorted under the pressure of a memorial from the Corporation of Washington.

This meets precisely the threat of "resistance | If we have made any misstatement on this subfor the occasion, being a little more familiar with | Speakership, when the choice was reduced begrape and canister than ad valorem and specific tween himself and Mr. Cobb, have been secured, without the abandonment by the Free Soil mem. to contrac debt, save for the expen

pelic meniors to the role of the Slave Winthrop; that the voice of the Free level American Peope the determination of the Slaveholders to mak the Wilmot Proviso a bar to tion, should it be ratified by the People any office-s hresy utterly repugnant to Democratic orthodexy; to awaken among the Democratic members from the North in Congress "How is it? Does the Editor of the Atlas state a spirit which cannot be hereafter suppressed by Slavery-bravalo. And, if Mr. Winthrop is defeated, Mr. Cobb is not the choice of the majority of the House. He is at best a minority Speaker, and, as such, ander special obligation to pursue a moderate and liberal course. In relation to this gentleman, we have no doubt he will make a fair presiding officer. He is familiar with the rules

> very Question. For the National Era. BULL DECEMBER.

> > BY THOMAS S. DONOHO.

The wind is sighing. With orispics covered. the frozen ground. No sky appearing, No sunbeam cheering

But pale clouds rolling,

Rolling round. e tall trees shiver. the creaking river. re oft the leicles Shrilly fall, a cliffs o'erbending. boughs descending, ith snow full laden. Leafless all.

V is glasmier growing; he wind is blowing Stronger, louder, Through the night, blank of sadness et, for gladness,

ceks my spirit-Lo! tis light! the fire to brosering The taper turning Back to day. ooks surround me;

rear December

Steals away. Washington December 17, 1849.

FREE SOIT-CHASE BUSY .- The correspondent of the Expres writes from Washington as fol-

"Mr. W. Brown of Indiana, as you will see is at presen the Locofoco favorite, standing at The Fee-Soilers go for him. Chase, the the authority of the Free Soil Seator, has been electioneering for him tory, the Legislature all the morning

We copy the foregoing from the New York Tribune, meetly for the purpose of giving a flat contradiction to the statement respecting Mr. Winthrop on that Committee, so that we cannot Chase. Asa friend of Mr. Chase, we may state that, so far from electioneering for Mr. Brown, he could no see the propriety of supporting him, although it was not for him to sit in judgment upon the action of independent representatives, who

## NEW MEXICO.

We learn from a letter published in the Was ington Uniorthat a Government has a last been organized in New Mexico. There was proper-

gates to the Convention called by proclamation of Lieutenant Colonel Beall. The basis of a plan for a Territorial Government was adopted-16 to 3-and Hugh N. Smith was chosen delegate by a rote of 15 to 1. The correspondent of the Union, who talks with sufficient pertness of the fanaticism of the

North and impertinent intrusion of the Wilmot Proviso, is one probably of a large class of proslavery men in New Mexico. He says: "The convention, I think very properly, left the question of slavery wholly untouched-an intimation to the North that we seek not the impertinent intrucion of the 'Wilmot Proviso' in our Constitution; and to the South, as well as the North, that we desire no legislative action of Congress upon a matter which we can easily settle among ourselves, when the proper moment arrives vention recently held, have, for the first time since Americ a administration here aroused the mass of the people to the necessity of their taking an active part in the political affairs of the Territory, and guarding, with a vigilant eye, their

rights as citizens of our great Confederacy.
"You will find in Mr. Smith, our delegate, a gentleman well qualified to fill the high trust confided to him, and one who will, if admitted to a seat on the floor of Congress—of which not a doubt can be entertained—do honor to himself and the peobe entertained -do honor to himself and the peo-

"Justice to as requires, demands, in a voice which ust be heard, that Congress take immediate steps to place the people of New Mexico on an equal footng with other parts of the Republic; and it now remains to be seen whether that justice be accorded to us, or mather denial of our rights be the sideration result of quarrels between the fanatical zear of the North and the jealous and unfounded fear of the tain an ard these State,

"Mr. Smith goes stored with a large fund of statistical kiewledge in all matters of interest relative to our Territory; and his opinions on anything conneded therewith are fully entitled to all the weight of enthority."

The strongest evidence of the necessity of incorporating the Wilmot Proviso in any Territorial Government that may be granted to New Mexico, is the emission to insert it in the basis | States. for such Government, by the People of that Ter- It denies not only the right of Congress to ex ritory. It shows that pro-slavery emissaries from clude slavery from California, but the right of the

that country sa market for slaves. Texas, it cems, is threatening to subjugate introduced itto her Legislature, instructing her turn home immediately. We hope it may be once. There need be no existy as to the course amended sess to include the Senators from Texas, of the President. His message produce him to and then ass. It would increase the chances of sanction the bill. Then, the Georgia gentleme

regiment f mounted men, to proceed to Santa Fe, to redress. of which that city is the principal seat. The troops at to avoid collision with the United. We se pleased to see matters coming to

crisis. t is high time the outrageous pretensions

The Covention of Kentucky, for amending the Constitution of that State, after a session of

the People, are the collowing:

hown polls: ald not of all jud M have alone to the

sys em of public education. very remains as under the old Constituti

Power. As it is their consistency has been main-tained; the promoted struggle which it has cost as condition of removal from the State.

## MR. ROOT'S RESOLUTION.

Always vigilant, the Free-Sail men have ready tested the strength of parties in the Reon the Slavery Question. Mr. Root having troduced a resolution instructing the Company 3h Territories to report Territorial Bills vi Wilmot Proviso—an instruction reads cessary by the fact that a majority of the mittee is composed of anti-Wilmot Prov Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to lay of the House, a man of energy, and disposed, we the table. This was the test, and had the u doubt not, to preside with impartiality. As to prevailed, the resolution would have been 1 the organization of Committees, he will, of course, and the sense of the House declared against be controlled by Southern sentiment on the Sla-Wilmot Proviso. For this motion the follow gentlemen voted;

Birsell, McCkrnand, Richardson, and Yur of Illinois-all Democrats; Brooks, Duer, Clar of New York-all Whigs; Munn and Gilbon Pennsylvania, Democrats; Miller of Ohie 1. ocrat : Vorman of Indiana, Domocrat in al ts and 3 Whigs from the free Star The Milian white me to rote on this ith the Venables and Meaues or the South, JAMES BECOKE of the New York Express, William stending to represent an auti-lav ry istrict in New York, and CHARLES E. CLARK of

lew York, whose first distinction in Congression

ned by voting with the Slavery Propagar has We shall have something more to say of the er next week. We hold their conduct water. cusable. THE GREAT STONE FACE.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORN ublish in two weeks from to-day, ibution, entitled as above, by Naoriginal contribuene. We delay it two weeks. THANIEL HAWA We hope, subscribers will have

as in that time, generally renew CORRESPONDENCE. FOREIGN pondence is unatole Our foreign corr

BAYNE'S PANORAMA. Bayne's Panoram presents a magnificent one can contemplate SURPENDEO.

over till next week.

THE ROLE of Texasis ited States in that Terri While the Legislat raise forces to invade or ter ath feb

its will to Congress, its head, precisely fou will obey The following reso cent session, and it the at the end of four week.

Whereas the people to States have commenced, and system of encroachment up and the rights of a portion of

ous to the peace and perpetui Union: Be it 1. Resolved by the Senate entatives of the State

Confederacy, which is alike to

ed in returning sixteen of the twenty-one dele-Union acceded to the Confederacy upon terms perfect equality, and that the rights, privileg and immunities, secured by the Constitution,

long alike to the people of each State.

4 Resolved, That any and all "erritory want quired by the United States, wheth by discounting the states are states." ery, purchase, or conquest, belongs in common to the people of each State, and thither the people of each State and every State have a common righ to emigrate with any property they may pos-ess and that any restriction upon this right, which will operate in favor of the people of one section to the exclusion of those of another, is unjust, or pressive, and unwarranted by the Constitution 5. Resolved, That slaves are recognised by Constitution as property, and that the Wi Proviso, whether applied to any territory at a time heretofore acquired, or which may be he after acquired, is unconstitutional.

6. Resolved, That Congress has no power, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with the exis ence of slavery in the District of Columbia, 7. Resolved, That the refusal on the pay non-slaveholding States to deliver up slaves, who have escaped to said Sta proper demand being made therefor, is a palpable violation of the letter of the

on, and an intolerable outrage upon rights. 8. Resolved. That in the event of the of California as a State, in its pr organization, or the continued refusal of slaveholding States to deliver up for

duce us to contemplate the 10. Resolved, That his Excellency or be requested to forward copies of these reso

lutions to each of our Senators and Representa tives in Congress, to the Legislatures of the sev eral States, and to the President of the United the States are already at work there to secure People of that Territory to do so, in the act of forming a State Constitution. Nothing will satisfy

these gentlemen but the presions privilege of New Mexic by force. A resolution has been getting up a slave market on the shores of the Pacific. representaties in Congress to protest against the Watepa Congress will not have then for reach hamissian of any delegate from Non Mexico to a for it will be a pity that the Georgia Legislature seat in the body, and, should their protest be should lose any time. Let the bill for the admisdisregarded to withdraw from their seats and re- sion of California as a State be put through at

the passage of the Wilmot Proviso through both branches.

Anothe resolution, we understand, has been introduce, authorizing the Governor to raise a be somewhat pasked to understand to the moderate of the control of t